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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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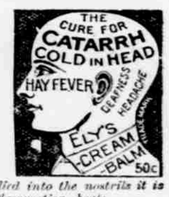

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ORIGIN OF THE BANJO.

Where the Negro's Favorite Music First Came From.

A Rudely Constructed Affair Which Has Developed Into a Popular and Pleasing Instrument.

Over half a century ago, in the town of Banjoemas, on the island of Java, a negro native of the place—with that love of music which his race universally possesses—desiring an instrument to accompany the voice, conceived the following plan:

Taking a cheese box and crossing it with goat or sheep skin, he ran a handle through it, then, using violin strings, which were tuned to the first, third, fifth and eighth notes of an octave, he gave it the name of "banjo," from the first two syllables in the name of his native town. No banjo of this time is known to be in existence, but from descriptions handed down they must have been very rude instruments, says Anna L. Williams in Kate Field's Washington.

As the years passed improvements were made, but only in a slight degree. Throughout our southern states banjos became as plentiful as pickaninnies and negroes might be found on any plantation who could "make the banjo talk." Many a scene of merriment was enacted in the "quarters" after the day's work was done, young and old jigging around to the lively notes of the instrument as if bewitched, till the dancers, one by one, fell down exhausted.

But this country was not to have a monopoly of such merry music, for more than forty years ago the banjo crossed the briny deep and made its debut on the London boards. It was at the Princess' theater, then under the management of Mr. Maddox, and the performer was a very skillful and artistic player named Sweeney. Public taste, however, had not been trained as yet to banjo music, so Mr. Sweeney's stay on English soil was brief. The judges of classical music looked upon the banjo as a cross between the guitar and tambourine, and would not encourage its use.

But less than five years after Mr. Sweeney and his banjo were avenged. The original "Ethiopian Serenaders" from America took London by storm. They came, they were seen—and they conquered. When the curtain went up on the St. James' stage the audience beheld row upon row of chairs on which sat men with faces blackened by burnt cork, wigs of curly wool, and lips of vivid red. When the strains of "Poor Lucy Neal" were heard there were few dry eyes in the house.

Night after night London crowded the hall, and the most renowned statesmen—among them Sir Robert Peel—could be seen with stately head, gravely keeping time to songs which set the people wild. Mr. Greville has said that the airs became familiar in fashionable circles, and around many a piano were gathered sons and daughters of wealth, all joining in the strains of "I bet my money on the bob-tailed nag." The songs, however, were nothing compared to the banjoists. Mr. Pell, the original "bones," was admired, but the banjo players were idolized. Men forgot the cares of business or state while listening to the tum-tum of the banjo.

As the instrument is now made it is pretty enough to have a satin ribbon on it and be suspended from the neck a la guitar. In a clever performer's hands the banjo seems capable of doing everything—bells chime, waters ripple, winds blow, birds sing, and many other pleasant ideas are evoked; but it will never do for romance, its very name is against it; whether from association or not, we cannot connect romance and the banjo. The neck is now made with frets, similar to the guitar, and the circular head is covered with a fine calfskin which is tightly held by a large number of clamps with screws attached. These tighten the skin and assist in giving a more sonorous tone. Thus science has improved the rough toy instrument of more than half a century ago until it is hardly inferior in style or tone to its near relative, the guitar.

Foolish Patients.

"There seems little to choose," says a physician, "between the sexes in the matter of desire to take medicine regularly, and it is often impossible to persuade an apparently rational-minded patient that a cure has been effected, that no more medicine is needed, and that nothing but good diet and careful habits are required to build up the constitution. A number of doctors save themselves from falling from grace by prescribing a harmless tonic after effecting a cure, but those who pride themselves in disposing of cases by aid of a dozen doses or less seldom attain any great popularity. The often quoted and much vaunted practice in China of paying a physician while his patient is well, and stopping his pay during sickness, could never be introduced successfully into this country because so many people who are perfectly well are preparing to file affidavits that they are dangerously sick that no doctor under the China regime would be able to earn his board."

TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

FRANCE is to establish commercial museums in each of its colonies.

FOUR pounds of gold were recently collected from the soot of the chimney of the royal mint in Berlin.

MONTE VIDEO is said to be the greatest gambling place in the world. Children there bet as soon as they can talk, and long before they can read.

THERE is a surface of 5,000 acres in Silesia, Prussia, which is usually dry, but which every thirty years fills with water in some unknown way and becomes a lake.

JANE CAKEBREAD holds the London record in the matter of the number of arraignments for being drunk and disorderly. She has recently made her thirtieth appearance in the police court.

SOME prominent German engineers maintain that the application of test loads to bridges has never yet led to the detection of defects which could not have been found by calculation and inspection.

THE British museum possesses a cup of almost fabulous value. It is of gold and enamel, is adorned with subjects from the life of St. Agnes, and cost £40,000. The cup derives most of its interest and value from the fact that it was given to Charles VI., of France, in 1391, by his uncle, Jean, duke of Berri.

TOOK OFF HIS PLASTER.

A French Colonel's Revenge for Being Insulted.

A most vindictive duel was fought during the reign of Louis XVI. by a colonel of the French guards, says the Yankee Blade. This gentleman was boasting of the good fortune of never having been obliged to fight a duel. Another officer expressed his surprise, with some indirect allusions to the colonel's lack of courage, observing: "How do you avoid fighting when insulted?" The colonel answered that he had never given offense and no one had ever presumed to insult him. Moreover that on such an occasion he would consider the character of the person who had wantonly insulted him ere he demanded satisfaction. Upon this statement his interlocutor, in the most insulting manner, struck him in the face with his glove, saying: "Perhaps, sir, you will not consider this an insult?"

The colonel calmly put on his hat and walked out of the room. The following morning he sent a challenge to his aggressor. When they came to the ground the colonel wore a patch of court plaster of the size of a crown piece on the cheek which had received the blow. At the very first lunge he wounded his antagonist in the sword arm, when, taking off the plaster, he cut off an edge of it with a pair of scissors and, replacing it on his face, took leave of his adversary, very politely requesting he would do him the honor of letting him know when he recovered from his wound. So soon as he heard he was able to hold a sword the colonel called him out again and wounded him a second time, cutting off another portion of the patch. In like manner he called him out, fought and wounded him until the plaster was reduced to the size of a three-penny bit, when the colonel yet once more challenged him and ran him through the body. Then, calmly contemplating the corpse with an evil smile, he observed: "I now take off my plaster."

LIFE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

Keepers at Minot's Ledge Have Gone Insane on Several Occasions.

One of the most wonderful lighthouses in the world is that at Minot's ledge, near Boston. Its history has been one of romance. The greater part of its foundation is under water at low tide. In 1847 a skeleton lighthouse of iron was erected there on iron piles placed in holes drilled into the rock. A furious hurricane burst upon the coast in April, 1851, and anxious watchers from the Cohasset shore thought that the structure had been carried away. But as the sun sank out shone the light across the storm-tossed waters. At ten p. m. the light was seen for the last time. At one hour after midnight the fog bell was heard above the roaring of the breakers. At daybreak the ocean was a blank; the lighthouse was gone. Knowing that no help could reach them, the keepers had lighted their lamps as a warning to others, and their lives had gone out with it. Now a granite tower occupies the spot. So difficult was it to lay the foundation in the surf that only thirty hours' work could be done during the first year, but the tower stands to-day as enduring as the ledge itself—an isolated pile of stone amid the waves, by the force of which it is swayed like a tree in wind. During the long winter months all communication with the land is shut off. In summer the occasional visitor is hoisted into the lighthouse from his boat by means of a chair, and from time to time a skiff is lowered by pulleys to convey one or another of the five keepers to the shore. According to the Boston Transcript the life tells on them frightfully. Several of them have been removed because they have gone insane, and more than one of them has attempted suicide.

MARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

How Betrothals Are Made, and How Girls Are Supposed to Behave.

"Adalet," in the Nineteenth Century, describes how marriages are arranged in Turkey.

The girls are not allowed to see their husbands until they are married to them. The girl must seem to be entirely ignorant of the meaning of a betrothal, she must cry when the ring is put on her finger, but must not admit that she understands what it means until the contract is settled, when for the first time she is allowed to recognize the fate that has been prepared for her, and then it is her duty to fall back in a dead faint.

Even after that she must not ask any questions about the name, family or character of her betrothed, nor must she ever try to see him from afar. Notwithstanding this arrangement, which seems to have been malevolently contrived to make marriage a failure, "Adalet" does not think that Turkish marriages turn out so badly, on the whole.

"I have seen girls brought up in every kind of indulgence, and who have never been thwarted in their whole lives, bow down before the authority of their husbands, and obey without a murmur the orders of a man who a few months before was entirely unknown to them, and I cannot help admiring a system which, while asking for so much devotion and sacrifice on one side, so rarely degenerates into tyranny on the other."

RAILROAD NOTES.

IT is now claimed that fast trains are safer than slow ones.

EXPRESS trains in Russia do not run over twenty-two miles an hour.

THE first elevated road in Great Britain will be in Liverpool. The road is already in the course of construction.

THE railway companies of the United Kingdom pay £3,500 a day as compensation for injuries done to passengers.

LONDON'S six principal railway lines carry annually over 260,000,000 people and the tramways about 150,000,000.

TWELVE thousand men are at work on the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway; it is to be completed next autumn.

THE famous Khajah tunnel of India pierces the Khwaja Amran mountains about sixty miles north of Inetta at an elevation of 6,400 feet. It is 12,800 feet long and was constructed broad enough to carry a double line of rails.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed whereby excursion trains to the world's fair, by whatever road they may arrive in Chicago, will run within the exposition grounds and discharge their passengers there. No transfer of passengers at any point will be necessary.

SHIPS' PROPELLERS.

They Are Sometimes Disabled by Trifling Causes.

Special Pains Necessary in Their Manufacture to Provide Against Accidents and Corrosion from the Action of the Water.

The propeller of a steamer is an insignificant object compared with the huge body it propels against the combined forces of wave and wind, but the Brooklyn Eagle says they come to grief frequently in a variety of ways. A few days ago a steamer in a calm sea, without a breath of wind almost, suddenly lost one blade of her screw, just as suddenly and with as little cause or notice as overripe fruit drops from its parent bough. Around the dry docks are always numbers of gigantic propellers, all in one stage or other of dilapidation. Some are cast in the solid, that is to say, the hub through which the shaft passes and the fans which extend from it are one solid casting. Others are built, or cast, rather, in sections; the hub is one and each fan or blade is another, which fit into bases made for them in the hub, where they are screwed on by huge bolts that are set in the hub casting. When one fan or blade is broken it is easily replaced, as the makers retain the models of all wheels or propellers, as they are indifferently called, which they cast. Then the entire wheel is not rendered useless, as is the case when a solidly cast propeller comes to grief. It is extraordinary to see the proportion of vessels that arrive having received some damage to their propellers. Occasionally damage is done by the shaft racing, as it is technically called. That is caused by the steamship plunging head on into the trough of a big sea and so elevating the stern and the propeller that it is completely out of water, and being suddenly rid of the resistance the engine runs away, so to speak, just as an ordinary engine will do when a driving belt slips off or breaks. Occasionally propellers are broken by striking floating logs or ice and rarely by striking a whale or large fish, when it is much the worse for the fish.

But there is one curious fact always noticeable about propellers; that is that the extremities of the blades are eaten away as though by some corrosive acid. They are pierced with holes of greater or lesser depth, which weaken the points of the fans so that they snap off. These corrosions are said to be caused by the action of the water, but it seems strange that the wearing should take the form of honeycombing the metal instead of wearing it away smoothly, as the mere friction of striking the water might be supposed to do. Recently screws or propellers are made of different combinations of brass and other metals, especially for steam yachts, and are very costly. A short time ago a yacht struck a rock in the sound. The force of the blow smashed one blade clean off, although fastened on by eight or ten two-inch bolts secured by massive nuts, and the second blade was curled up by the blow just like a sheet of lead. This wheel was only a three-bladed one, and yet it cost the comparatively enormous sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars. It was made of a composition metal resembling brass in color, called Mayanese bronze. In large ocean steamships, if the propellers are not of one solid casting, it is usual to cover the nuts and bolt points which fasten the fans to the hub with a cement. This is so tenacious and becomes so hard when once set that it rarely breaks until its removal becomes necessary, when it gives the workmen a hard tussle to remove it.

SAVED BY A DEAD DOG.

A Deaf Mute's Narrow Escape from a Horrible Death.

It is not infrequent that a man's life is saved by a live dog, but here is an instance in which a dead dog served the same good purpose. It occurred about four years ago on the Air Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

One evening an express train, of which Edward Kenny was engineer, turned a curve between Rockfall and Middletown. On the track, only a few hundred feet ahead, he saw a man walking along unconscious of his danger. It was impossible to stop the train in time, so the whistle was repeatedly blown and the bell rung, but the man paid no attention to this. He was apparently as deaf as a post.

When only a few feet away from him Kenny, who had reversed the lever and done his best to stop the train, turned his head so as not to see the man run down. Still he was dimly conscious of a dark body being struck by the engine and knocked several feet.

The train was finally brought to a standstill and a search made for the man. He was found covered with blood in a gully beside the track. There happened to be a physician among the passengers, and after a minute examination of the man, who turned out to be a deaf mute, he declared that he could not have been struck by the train, as his only injuries were a few scratches and bruises on his hands and face.

A further search was made and resulted in the finding of the badly mangled body of a big Newfoundland dog. It had evidently attempted to cross the track in front of the train, been struck by the engine, thrown forward in such a way as to strike the man and knock him off the track in time to save his life.

FUNNY FANCIES.

SHE—"I thought the heading the best part of your poem." He—"I'm so sorry you think so. The editor put that on."—N. Y. Sun.

CONWIGGER—"They say he is a fighting parson." Brown—"I wouldn't be surprised. I've known him to put persons to sleep."—N. Y. Sun.

"Oht, sir," cried the beggar, "I'm almost starved to death!" "Well, stick it out a little longer," said Chollie, "and your miseries will soon be over."—Harper's Bazar.

GUEST (to bell boy)—"What in thunder have you done to those brand new russet shoes of mine?" Bell Boy (just over)—"Sure, sor, Oi had thim blacked; and they naded it, too, begorra!"—Harper's Bazar.

NOT A LOVER OF HIS NEIGHBOR'S MUSIC.—Jackson (in surprise)—"Why, what induced you to move to such a poor part of the city as this?" Johnson—"Poor people can't afford pianos."—Yankee Blade.

NEGROES IN BARBADOES.

They Die Rapidly of Consumption—Europeans Safe from the Disease.

In Barbadoes the chief enemy of the black race is consumption, of which many of them die, though it is practically unknown there among Europeans. The cause is simply that all negroes, without exception, hermetically seal up their huts at night, partly from fear of mysterious ghosts or "duppies," and partly to keep out mosquitoes, and partly again because they wish to keep out cold. For, strange as it may appear, the naturalized West Indian negro shivers in a temperature of seventy-four degrees, and on rare occasions in winter when the thermometer falls to seventy degrees, he is blue with cold and almost incapacitated for work. No doubt he is warm enough in his hut at night, with every shutter closed and every chink and cranny stuffed with rags, but nature avenges herself for this exclusion of her purifying oxygen by colds and coughs. The negro has quack remedies and balsams by the dozens for these, but All the Year Round says they do not save him from the tubercle that soon forms in his lungs and eats his life away.

After all, he is little missed; he has had a short life and a pleasant one. His relatives will feel a pride in covering themselves with crape, of color almost as black as their own complexions, for crape is "de rigueur" among the negresses of Barbadoes. He will probably leave after him six or seven children, mostly illegitimate, since the black ladies have strong objections to the bond of matrimony. But here the question of pounds, shillings and pence does not intrude itself as it does at home. It costs so little to bring up a black baby that there is really no reason whatever for its parents to consider its future. When it grows up an hour's work or so a day will keep it in food and clothes. So, in the streets of Bridgetown, the happy little black imps swarm like flies and the island has the densest population per square mile of any place in the known world—that is, if what they say about Chinese statistics is true.

IT WAS GEORGE'S BICYCLE.

But His Girl's Father Thought It Was Hers and Locked It Up.

Estelle's young man rides a bicycle, and Estelle has long wanted her pa to buy her a wheel, too, in order, says the Somerville (Mass.) Journal, that she might keep the young man company on his lonely rides. Finally pa was wearied out by a persistency in arts that all loving daughters will understand, and Estelle was provided with a costly nickeled wheel, which, after the usual number of bumps and bruises, she felt competent to ride. One evening not long afterward pa came home about midnight and saw the wheel leaning against the banking near the front piazza, where the dews of evening had been gathering upon its spokes.

"Is that the way Estelle takes care of her expensive presents?" he growled to himself in disgust. "I'll teach her a lesson," he added, with grim determination, and so he trundled the wheel off quietly and locked it up in the carriage house before he went to bed.

That night when Estelle's young man emerged upon the piazza and looked for his wheel, the wheel was gone. Estelle's young man had to walk home—a distance of about four miles.

The next morning at the breakfast table Estelle remarked: "Wasn't it too bad, papa? George left his bicycle at the door last night, and somebody must have stolen it, for when he came to go home about ten o'clock the wheel was gone."

And a great light dawned suddenly upon Estelle's pa as he exclaimed: "Great Scott! was that George's bicycle? I thought it was yours, and to teach you to be more careful of it I locked it up in the carriage house at midnight before I went to bed."

REVERT TO THE CROWN.

How Misers Pile Up Wealth for the Already Rich and Powerful.

It has sometimes happened that persons little deserving, and even rulers, have reaped the harvests which misers have painfully sown. The life of Vandille is a proof of this, says the St. Louis Republic. This man lived upon bread and milk, with the addition of a small glass of sour wine every Saturday. At his death he left £800,000 to the king of France. Audley, the Commonwealth miser, saved £400,000, all of which reverted to the government. A merchant died at Ispadan in the earlier part of this century who had for many years denied himself and his son every support except a crust of coarse bread. On a certain occasion he was overtempted to buy a piece of cheese; but, reproaching himself with extravagance, he put the cheese into a bottle and contented himself, and obliged the boy to do the same, with rubbing the crust against the bottle, enjoying the cheese in imagination. One day, returning home later than usual, the merchant found his son eating his crust, which he constantly rubbed against the door. "What are you about, you fool?" was his exclamation. "It is dinner time, father. You have the key, so, as I could not open the door, I was rubbing my bread against it, as I could not get to the bottle." "Cannot you go without cheese one day, you luxurious little rascal? You'll never be rich." And the angry miser kicked the poor boy for not having been able to deny himself the ideal gratification.

The Unpardonable Sin.

Thirty Catholic students at one of the seminaries in St. Petersburg were crossing a bridge when the czar's carriage was driven by rapidly, and some of them being in conversation did not see his majesty and therefore did not bow to him, says Free Russia. The matter was reported to the authorities, and the Abbe Pizchmycki, though he saluted, was condemned to six months' seclusion, while the rector of the seminary, who did not happen to be present at the time, was fined fifty roubles, presumably in order to teach him to instill better manners into his charges.

Locomotives of the World.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on the earth. Europe has 65,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700. In Europe Great Britain and Ireland take premier position with 17,000 engines, Germany has 15,000, France, 11,000, Austria-Hungary, 5,000, Italy 4,000, Russia 3,500, Belgium 2,000, Holland and Spain 1,000 each, Switzerland 900 and the remaining European states 2,600.

RIFLES AND AT FORTY PACES.

The Duel in Which Gen. Denver Dropped Editor Gilbert.

The immigrants coming over the mountains in those days were exposed to great dangers, both from ignorance of the route and lack of supplies, and were also beset by roving bands of Indians, who robbed them at pleasure, and killed them likewise.

This fact, says the New York Advertiser, was recognized by the California legislature in time, and to provide against the recurrence of the outrages a bill was passed upon the recommendation of the governor instructing him to organize a company and equip a relief train, which should proceed to the mountains, and perform any duties necessary for the protection of immigrant trains. The governor obeyed the orders of the bill, and there was a great demonstration as the soldiers marched out of Sacramento, with the governor at their head. The utility of the expedition was seriously doubted by many, and among them the editor of the Alta California, who said so in an editorial, and ridiculed the whole affair as a scheme of Bigler's to gain political capital at a very heavy expense to the people. He opposed the bill from the beginning and when Bigler personally led the expedition through the streets of the capital he more positively than ever charged that it was a job. This aroused the indignation of the late Gen. Denver, who was a personal friend of Bigler, and he published a bitter card in reply, attacking Gilbert. The editor replied, claiming that he was disinterested in the matter and that he was no personal enemy of Bigler. Denver retorted again and in a bitter, personal spirit, and Gilbert challenged him to fight. Denver accepted.

The weapons were rifles and the distance was forty paces, the battle-ground being ten miles from Sacramento. The first fire was ineffectual, and it has often been said that Gilbert refused to take his antagonist's hand and call the matter quits with no blood spilled. At the next fire Gilbert fell and within less than five minutes he was dead.

BOATS FOR WOMEN.

They Prefer One That Will Not Easily Capsize.

Women affect to prefer yachts. What they really like is a catboat. To go sailing in a catboat is like sailing in a wide piazza. One would as soon feel qualms in a drawing-room. A catboat is as broad as it is long. Some catboats are broader than they are long. Such would be a catboat thirteen feet by twenty-four, which are the dimensions of a well-remembered catboat. That is a nautical estimate; the length by rights should be twice the breadth of beam, as in this case it was not. There is but one man; he handles the tiller with one hand, shifts the sail with the other and entertains you with talk of his craft. He pretends great indifference to yachts and says: "We don't think much of 'em." A catboat, says the New York Journal, not only is as broad as a room, but has a centerboard. Literally it cannot capsize. On fine afternoons when catboats are available they look like floating nurseries. The most timid mothers will take their children out in a catboat if the children will promise not to throw themselves or one another into the water. There is no other possibility of their getting in. A well-built catboat will sail like a skimming dish by raising the centerboard or will cleave the water like a cutter with its lowered centerboard. It is, however, bad to be becalmed in. It carries but one oar and its breadth offers a good deal of resistance. But a calm on the water is nothing to a calm on land. A belated sailing party on a quiet summer night will throw a household into consternation and break up the fountains of the deep that lie in woman's eyes.

UNDER MELTING BUTTER.

Where the Abyssinian "Swell" Gets His Pomade.

An Abyssinian will tell you without a blush that he is necessarily washed at birth, cleans himself on his marriage morn and hopes to be washed after death; that once every year he dips himself in the river on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and regularly every morning he wets the end of his toga with the moisture from his mouth and freshens up his eyes.

Whenever he feels his hide hard and uncomfortable he anoints himself with mutton fat, says the Century.

Of a morning one may see the jeunesse doree of the town stalking with body erect, and with about a pound of butter stuck on their heads, gradually melting under the increasing power of the sun.

The women look a shade cleaner occasionally, caused not by any act of their own, but through the accident of being for hours in a rainstorm, which at this season occurs daily, but even then the odor of rancid mutton fat impregnates the atmosphere wherever they may be.

CULINARY CULLINGS.

BEEF marrow is very often used in puddings, in very much the same way that suet is used. It is much more delicate and more delicious than suet. It is simply scraped from the bone, and used raw.

SWEET APPLE PICKLE.—To six pounds of peeled apples, use three pounds of sugar, five dozen cloves and a pint of vinegar. Into each apple stick two cloves. Have the syrup hot, and cook till tender.—Good Housekeeping.

CODFISH BALLS.—To three cups of boiled codfish minced fine, add four cups of cold mashed potatoes, two eggs well beaten and a little melted butter; mix thoroughly; drop from a large spoon into hot fat and fry as you would doughnuts; garnish and serve.—Boston Budget.

FILLET OF BEEF.—Cut the beef into pieces nearly an inch thick and three inches in diameter, trim into nice rounds (there should be one for each person), spread them with forcemeat, then with beaten egg, and roast slowly. Serve with good gravy and red currant jelly.—Housekeeper.

CHEESE STRAWS.—One cupful of flour, one cupful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper, butter the size of an egg, one egg, and enough cold water to make a paste. Cut in strips seven inches long and half an inch wide. Bake a golden brown. Tie up in bunches of half a dozen each with baby ribbon.—N. Y. Observer.

AN ARTISTIC LOT.

THE auction of the Boni... art treasures at Rome realized only 1,500,000 francs, a mere fraction of the real value of the articles sold.

MISS ELIZABETH NEY, of Hempstead, Tex., a descendant of Marshal Ney, of France, will execute in marble the statues of a number of Texas heroes for exhibition at the world's fair.

CHARLES MEISSONIER, son of the great painter, has purchased the residence of his late father on the Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. The house will be transformed into a Meissonier museum.

THE United States ship Constitution is about to start for Italy to collect works of art for the world's fair. These art treasures will remain in constant custody of the government and will be returned after the fair in the same manner as brought.

THE costliest paintings of modern times are Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus." M. Chauchard gave $170,000 for "1814" and $150,000 for "The Angelus." Henry Hilton in 1887 paid $66,000 for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan museum of arts, of New York.

MRS. GUILD, an American sculptress, has recently completed a bust of Mr. Gladstone which is very highly commended by the critics as a portrait and a work of art. Mrs. Guild has been obliged to reproduce the difficult features of the great statesman from studying them only in his library while he was at work.

ECHOES FROM CHICAGO.

A HEROIC statue of Hendrik Hudson, the discoverer of the Hudson river, will be placed in New York's world's fair building.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., will make at the world's fair an exhibit illustrating its postal service from the days of '49 to the present time.

FAC-SIMILES of thirty-seven of the most prominent of the Aztec idols in the museum in the City of Mexico have been prepared for the world's fair at Chicago.

A SWEDISH world's fair club has been incorporated with the object of furnishing information, assistance and entertainment to Swedish exhibitors and visitors at the exposition.

A COMPANY has been incorporated with $100,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting near the world's fair a $75,000 club house, which shall be maintained during the fair as headquarters for wheelmen from all parts of the world.

MORE than two hundred panels of native woods will enter into the interior decoration of the Washington world's fair building. Some of them will be carved and others decorated with paintings of Washington scenery and groupings of flowers, fruits, grains, fish, game, birds, etc.

A MUSICAL MELANGE.

THE bagpipe, the favorite Scotch and Italian instrument, was invented in Greece 200 years B. C.

A CHOIR of ladies' wearing cossacks, surplices and mortar-board caps, has been introduced at Marylebone, and is producing excellent music.

AN Italian paper announces that the duke of Edinburgh is engaged upon a grand opera, to a libretto by the queen of Roumania, for production at the Court opera house, Coburg.

THE sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, is said to be an excellent pianist, and part of his daily routine consists in giving a couple of hours' instruction to his daughters.

MME. PATTI believes that alcoholic beverages of any kind, even in moderate use, tend to make the voice husky and should be abstained from by one who wishes to get and keep a fine voice.

LORD DYSART, president of the Wagner society of England, is making an earnest effort to have evening dress done away with as one of the obligations attendant upon grand opera in England.

WHO LIKES FIGURES?

UNCLE SAM has 8,955,812 dwellings.

NEW YORK makes 55,000 watches a week.

MAINE has wild land worth $20,000,000 at a low estimate.

THERE are four hundred head of bison at the Yellowstone park in Wyoming.

A RAFT containing 91,000 logs has been brought to Saginaw from the Georgian bay country.

SOME ingenious individual has determined, by some calculation best known to himself, that every two days' fog puts 25,000 people on a bed of sickness in London.

ACCORDING to the last census returns England possesses no fewer than 76,000 coachmen and grooms, 56,250 male indoor servants and 1,230,000 female indoor servants.

THE annual report of the state almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., for 1891 shows that there were 2,915 persons admitted, of whom only 371 were born in Massachusetts, while 1,024 were born in Ireland.

Buttons and Combs Made of Blood.

There is large factory at a small town near Chicago employing about 100 or 150 workers, which is wholly given over to the manufacture of useful articles from waste animal blood. At certain seasons of the year this unique factory uses from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons of fresh blood per day. It is first converted into thin sheets by evaporation and certain chemical processes, and afterward worked up into a variety of useful articles, such as combs, buttons, earrings, belt clasps, bracelets, etc. Tons of these articles are sent to all parts of the world every year from this "bloody" Sucker state manufactory.

Talking Shop.

There is a well-known local poet of true Bohemian instincts who, as often as he can, goes out into the country to commune with nature and shoot bears. He returned recently from one of such trips, and upon arriving in town met Chief Crowley and Capt. Lees, says the San Francisco News Letter. During their conversation the poet, in his free, careless manner, threw back his coat, showing the handle of a bowie knife projecting from his upper vest pocket. "Come, come, that won't do, Dan; you're carrying concealed weapons," said the chief. "Yes, I think we will have to take you in," said Lees. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the bloodthirsty poet, "don't talk shop."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation opening to immediate settlement all the surplus lands of the Crow Indian reservation in Southern Montana, aggregating 1,800,000 acres.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, is a hustler in campaign work, and on the day before election traveled on a special train through the Cape Cod district, and made sixteen speeches in a few hour's time.

THREE cotton mills—two in Providence and one in Lowell—last week voted to increase the wages of their operatives. The calamities the Republicans predicted as sure to ensue if Cleveland should be elected President are not coming on very fast.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone struck Rosebud, Illinois, on Thursday morning, and destroyed thirty-five houses, killed one boy and injured fifteen persons. The storm cleared a path two hundred yards wide through the town. The property loss is estimated at $100,000.

FOLLOWING is the official vote for President in Pennsylvania: Harrison, 516,011; Cleveland, 452,264; Bidwell, Proh., 25,123; Weaver, People's, 8,714; the Socialist—Labor candidate, 898. Harrison's plurality over Cleveland is 63,748. In 1888 it was 79,452.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has granted a pardon to James A. Simmons, of New York, sentenced June 26, 1891, to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for assisting the President of the Sixth National bank, of New York city, in misappropriating funds from the bank.

EX GOVERNOR HOYT lies in a critical condition at his home in Wilkesbarre, Pa. Three months ago he was stricken with paralysis, which confined him to his room, and on Wednesday of last week he suffered another stroke which has left him in a very enfeebled condition.

IT was the trust stocks that fell off most by reason of Mr. Cleveland's election, and they are the stocks which the country can see depressed not only with equanimity but with a certain feeling that justice is being done to men who have no pity to those who the McKinley law has made their victims.

As an agricultural State Pennsylvania is holding her own. The total value of her wheat, oats, corn, potato and hay crops in 1892 is $82,500,000, and of live stock $100,000,000. This State does not entirely depend upon a her coal and iron, but is very much in evidence when it comes to a show of agricultural statistics.

REPRESENTATIVE CATCHINGS said at Washington on Wednesday that there were four things he thought should be done as soon as possible by the Democratic Congress. The Sherman silver act should be repealed; the tax on state banks should be repealed, and New Mexico and Arizona should be admitted as states.

THE two blast furnaces which the Carnegie Steel Company intends to erect at Duquesne, Pa., in connection with its Duquesne Steel Works, will be the largest in the world. The company is now compelled to buy a large part of the pig iron consumed at these works, the extensive furnace plant at Braddock not being able to supply the demand.

Astronomers have discovered a new comet that is creating a sensation in the scientific world. It is in that region designated as Andromeda. Some of the star gazers maintain that the comet is a stranger and others that it is the famous Biela wanderer which disappeared so suddenly in 1852. Some of the astronomers claim that the tail of the comet will strike the earth, with perhaps serious consequences. Others hold that it will not come within several millions of miles of the earth.

SENATOR PEFFER's declaration that his colleagues of the People's party will cooperate with the Democrats in tariff legislation puts to rest any remote doubt that may have been entertained on that score. The next Senate will, therefore, have a clear majority of from 8 to 10 in favor of Tariff Reform. In order to best promote the common object it may be assumed that the Senators of the People's party will cordially unite with the Democrats in organizing the Senate. On other questions they may agree to differ.

ONE of the largest pageants ever seen in Philadelphia was the parade on Saturday night in honor of the election of Cleveland and Stevenson. More than 20,000 men were in line and for several hours there was an endless stream of enthusiastic Democrats marching up and down Broad street. The side walks were packed with thousands more and the street was ablaze with fireworks and partisan rejoicing. Governor Pattison and a few distinguished Democrats of the city reviewed the procession from the Lafayette hotel.

ONE of the complete surprises of the Kansas election is the passage of the Constitutional convention project, one purpose of which is the elimination of the Prohibition amendment from the State Constitution. As a result of the vote, and of the declaration of the Governor-elect that the power of the State will not be used to enforce Prohibition, Kansas is to-day practically a "wet" State, and is likely to soon become legally so. This is one more lesson on the fatality of trying to make people temperate and virtuous by Force bill legislative methods.

THE demagogues who have for years been heaping up pensions as bribes for votes, and the rapicious claim agents who have made fortunes for themselves by working upon the cupidity of others, are naturally up in arms, says the New York *World*, at the demand for a revision of the pension list.

Prudent statesmen of both parties and the deserving old soldiers agree, however, that something must be done not only to check the unnatural growth of the pension list but to cut down its enormous exactions.

The lists needs to be made a roll of honor. The treasury needs to be saved from bankruptcy.

A pension roll of a million names twenty seven years after the close of the war is self-evidently swollen by fraud and increased by non-desert.

To tax this country $200,000,000 a year for pensions is to impose an unjustifiable burden upon the people and to render peace more costly than war.

It is notorious that the object of the present Pension Commissioner and his immediate predecessor has been to swell the list at the greatest possible speed for the benefit of the Republican party. "God help the surplus!" cried Tanner. Raum's boast has been that he would grant 350,000 new pensions in a year. There can be neither honesty nor justice in such an administration of the office.

Justice alike to deserving veterans and to the taxpayers requires that the pension list be carefully scrutinized and purged of fraud and unworthiness. A commission might be appointed for each State or agency to take proof as to every name added within the past ten years. Some means must be adopted to correct an abuse of the noble sentiment of patriotism which has become intolerable.

THE Census Office at Washington on Tuesday issued a bulletin giving statistics of railway mileage of the world in 1890. It shows that out of a total railway mileage for the world of 570,284 miles, the United States have no less than 163,597 miles, or 14.28 per cent of the whole; and that the railway mileage of the United States exceeds by 3,493 the entire mileage of the Old World. Europe's 186,865 miles. Asia's 18,758 miles and Africa's 3,982 miles, making an aggregate of but 159,655 miles.

It is interesting to note the astonishing growth of the railway mileage of the United States from the census year of 1830, when there were less than 40 miles of railway, up to 1890. In 1840 the figures were 2,755 miles, in 1850 they had risen to 8,571 miles, in 1860 the total had swelled to 28,919 miles; the census of 1870 showed the mileage to be 49,168 miles; that of 1880 placed the figures at 87,724 miles, while the eleventh census figures give the astonishing total of 163,597 miles.

THE closing act in the famous strike at Homestead, was performed on Monday night. The advisory board, which has been the gordion knot of the strike, was severed and the last official gathering is at an end. The board, which has directed the destinies of the locked-out men throughout the entire struggle, met for the last time in their hall on Eighth avenue, and after disposing the unfinished business was dissolved. Ex President Weihe, of the Amalgamated association, is quoted as stating in connection with the Homestead strike: "No other strike was so broad in its influence and men were never so persecuted in any other strike. On an estimate of $1.40 per day for laborers and $3 for skilled workmen, the 7,000 strikers in the Homestead, Lawrenceville and Beaver Falls mills lost $22,000 daily or $2,000,000 during the entire strike."

THERE is hardly any doubt that one of the bequests of the Harrison administration to its successor will be an empty treasury and a probable heavy deficit. A difficult task lies before Congress at the forthcoming short session in trying to make ends meet until there can be proper retrenchment and revision of the revenue laws. The most serious aspect of affairs grows out of the heavy continuing appropriations which must be provided for, the faith of the government standing pledged for their future payment. The work of the billion Congress will go thundering down the tax list long after the g. o. p. shall have ceased to be further dangerous.

THE Australian system of voting, which it was feared might prove as clumsy in its workings as the street booths are unsightly has promptly reversed the general anticipation and established itself so firmly in the public favor that there can never by any possibility be a return to the primitive system which it has replaced. Experience will undoubtedly suggest changes in the Baker law; but a single trial of the system has vindicated its merits, chief among which is the comparative degree of secrecy, and has shown it to be a long stride in the direction of an ideal ballot ing device.

FOLLOWING we give the official vote for Congress in this the twentieth Congressional district. The vote was canvassed by the county return judges on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Hollidaysburg, Blair county:

	Hicks.	Woodruff.	Hocking.	Blanch.
Blair.....	7,589	5,159	12	32
Bedford.....	4,314	3,669	30	16
Cambria.....	6,660	6,783	59	62
Somerset....	4,648	2,260	85	38
	22,901	17,430	176	149

Rumbaugh 2 votes in Blair county.

Hicks's plurality, 5,181.

Hicks' majority in the district 4,854.

A SPECIAL to the *Pioneer Press* from Helena, Mont., says: The official canvass of Choteau county was made and on Tuesday resulted in giving the certificate to one Democratic member of the Legislature, making that body Democratic on joint ballot and insuring the election of a straight Democrat as United States Senator.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov., 19, 1892 "President elect Cleveland will not call an extra session of Congress, unless the Republican Senate shall at the coming session by hanging up or defeating some necessary appropriation or measure compel him to do so." The speaker of the above is a Democrat who took a prominent part in the campaign, and who has just returned from New York where he had a number of conferences with the President-elect. He is opposed to an extra session of Congress, believing that it would be bad business as well as bad politics, as indeed do many other Democrats who were at first incimed to to think it good policy to hold an extra session for tariff legislation. Unless the prominent Republicans who have turned up in Washington since the election are mistaken an attempt is to be made in the Senate to make an extra session necessary by leaving undone things that ought to be done. This is not to be done openly, but by parliamentary chicanery, at which the Republican Senators are adepts.

Senator Carlisle, regarded by many as the next Secretary of State, thinks Mr. Cleveland's little speech at the banquet of the new York Chamber of Commerce will have a happy effect in counteracting the causeless business scare which the Republicans are trying so hard to extend over the country. The sensible men of the country know full well that the prosperity of this country is in no danger at the hands of the Democratic party, but if they had been ever so uneasy these words from Democracy's chosen leader and President elect would be sufficient to reassure them. "We are all interested as Americans in a common pursuit. Our purpose is, or ought to be, in our several spheres, to add to the general fund of national prosperity. From this fund we are all entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justly, each receiving a fair portion of individual prosperity. Let us avoid trampling on each other in our anxiety to be first in the distribution of shares, and let us not attempt to appropriate the share of others." Is this the language of a conspirator against his country's welfare, or of a patriotic citizen who believes in every man being given a chance to enjoy the greatest attainable prosperity?

Senator Carlisle, who only stopped in Washington a few hours, on his way to see his family, said of the extra session question: "It will depend upon conditions at this time undeveloped, and which only time will develop. If there is an extra session it will probably not meet until late in the fall. The tariff alone will not furnish sufficient reason for an extra session. The financial affairs of the Government may be such as to make an extra session imperative. It appears probable that we shall find that there is not enough money in the Treasury for the needs of the Government. There is a situation in the Treasury which every thoughtful man who has considered the matter has long foreseen. There is an accumulation of deficiencies and obligations that have been contracted and will come over us. It may be that this situation will furnish reason enough why an extra session should be called. We shall have to see what is done at this session of Congress. If the Sherman silver law be not repealed, and other action such as the situation demands taken we may be swamped. Upon these things depend the calling of an extra session."

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, who presided over the convention which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson, and who has now gone to New York upon the invitation of Mr. Cleveland (many believe that he can have a place in the cabinet, if he desires it) is one of the strongest advocates for the holding of an extra session of Congress as soon as practicable after the inauguration, and following are his reasons: "The true worth and value of a tariff bill cannot be tested in a short time, and the first effects appear to be sometimes what they really are not. I think it would be most impolitic to place a new tariff bill before the country just previous to the elections of 1894. For this reason I favor the extra session idea and think the sooner the proposed tariff changes go into effect the better will the final result be for our party."

Democratic organizations intending to come to the inauguration would better "get a move" on their call for quarters or they may have to sleep in tents, so rapidly are rooms being already booked. The same chairman who made such a magnificent success of the first Cleveland inauguration has been put at the head of the citizen's inaugural committee and the preliminary arrangements are already well under way.

The crocodile tears now being shed by Secretary Noble and Superintendent Porter, because two Census bureau employes have been detected in crooked work, one trying to steal votes in New York and the other furnishing the Government false reports on Alaska, for use before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration, are odd to say the least, when the record of the Bureau is called to mind. M.

Perished in Their Bed.

PITTSBURG, November 22.—About 4.30 this morning an alarm of fire was sounded at Sharpsburg, a town on the outskirts of this city, and the department was soon on its way to the fire, which was discovered to be a house. The occupants of the house were H. W. Dannehower and his family. A rush was made for the building, but the brave men were driven back by the flames. Three times were attempts made to rescue the family, but in vain. All this time no signs of life had come from the burning building, but the certainty that human lives were being lost caused the most heroic efforts to be made.

At 6.30 the firemen succeeded in climbing over the burning timbers and reached what had been the sleeping room of the family. The bed was entirely consumed, and lying on the floor were three objects, the charred and blackened remains of Mr. Dahnehower, his wife and their 1 year-old babe.

The location of the remains would indicate that the unfortunate persons had been suffocated in bed before the fire reached them.

—Never in the history of Philadelphia have there been so many deaths from diphtheria reported by the health authorities as embodied in the board of health's report on Saturday. For the week ending on Saturday 130 new cases of the dread disease have been reported, resulting in fifty-two deaths. This is the highest death rate from diphtheria ever recorded in the city.

Brutally Murdered.

BRADFORD, Pa November 20.—Mrs. Luceate Crossmier of Farmer's valley, this county, was cruelly murdered last night. During the evening the woman went to the cow stable to do the milking. After a long time, as she did not return, an investigation was made. Just inside the stable door, swinging from a cross-beam at the end of a rope, her dead body was discovered. The corpse was already chilling in the rigidity of death when found. The rope was clumsily tied about her neck and her feet were resting on the floor. Her face was covered with blood, and there were other evidences that she met death by some means in addition to, or different from strangulation by hanging.

As soon as her neighbors were notified, and a systematic investigation of the tragedy made, it was demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the woman had been foulv murdered. Physicians were called and they found that her nose had been crushed by a blow from a club or some other blunt weapon, and, besides other bruises on her head and face, it was found that her clothing had been nearly torn off her showing plainly through the superficial abrazion of the rope on her neck the prints of fingers, under which the flesh had discolored, showing that she had been subjected to a frightful ordeal before death came to her relief.

All the indications are that she was milking a cow when she was doubtless attacked, choked helpless, and then pounded with a club, the murderer or murderers subsequently hanging the dead body to the cross beam in a clumsy effort to give the case an appearance of suicide. The murdered woman was 50 years old and a widow. She owned two large farms, had a handsome bank account, and was known to be wealthy. Coroner Slocum is now prosecuting an official investigation, and every effort will be made to bring the guilty party or parties to justice.

Hundreds Apply For Work.

HOMESTEAD, November 21.—Hundreds of men who have been foremost among the strikers were at the mill office this morning, acknowledging their defeat and applying for positions. Superintendent Schwab was busy receiving applications and consulting his little "blacklist" as the applicants presented themselves. In the neighborhood of 500 men were in line at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Schwab arrived at the mill office and announced that he was ready to receive the men and they were at once admitted in blocks of five to file their applications. The crowd was lined up at the main entrance of the mill office and admitted to the presence of the inquisitor. There was a little more leniency shown to the men and in many cases even those who were on the "blacklist" were given the requisite permission to apply to the various department superintendents for whatever vacancies might exist. The waiting crowd was disposed of as quickly as possible.

A Train Blown From a Track.

DENVER, COL., November 20.—A passenger train on the South Park Railway was, last night, near Kenosha, blown from the track by heavy wind. The train was bound from Leadville for Denver and experienced no difficulty from the strong winds which had been blowing all day until a point midway between Kenosha and Jefferson station was reached. Here the strong gusts reached their climax and without warning the whole train was blown from the track and toppled over a slight embankment. Eleven people were hurt, but strange to say none of them seriously hurt. D. M. Gates, the express messenger suffered the worst injury. A wrecking train was sent to the scene, and the passengers were brought to Denver about midnight. The accident is accounted for by the gathering of the wind in a deep canyon, and its sudden expulsion just as the train was passng the mouth of the canyon.

Miners Blown to Pieces.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 21—Twenty-five kegs of powder exploded at the Blanch mine of the West End Colliery shortly after noon to-day. John Prasky and Wesley Anderson, colored, were instantly killed, and Michael Choker, William Anderson and Ed. Cook were fatally hurt. Half a dozen other men were badly hurt. John Hully, another miner, is missing. The explosion was caused by a fizzing fuse throwing fire into a miner's powder can, the explosion of which fired others, until the volume of flame was sufficient to explode the whole stock of loose powder.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.*

—The Democrats of Ladonia, Mo., celebrated the Democratic victory with a great bonfire, ending with casting their hats in the flames. Not content with this, they seized the headgear of all the spectators and burnt it up. Then they paraded the streets in squads, robbed every pedestrian of his hat, and carring it to the fire, consigned it to the flames. The result is that nearly the whole male population of the town is hatless.

—The shipbuilders' strike at Cincinnati, which has been on for three months, and which, after involving nearly all the members of the craft in the Ohio Valley, threatened at one time to become general, ended on Monday unexpectedly to both sides. A leading firm received from the Government a $300,000 "hurry" order for model barges, yawls and other floating traps for Western rivers. All the ship carpenters in the city were wanted, and they went to work at their own figures.

—On Saturday morning Mrs. Peter Bowman, of Saltillo Huntingdon county called at Morrison's drug store in Newton for a small quantity of Epsom salts. The clerk gave her what he supposed she had called for, acetate of magnesia. Mrs. Bowman died this morning in great agony. She is only twenty-one years of age, and had been married but three months. The clerk who made the fatal mistake is almost crazed with grief, and his friends are constantly on the watch lest he shall commit suicide.

—George Walker, of Lisburn, Cumberland county, committed suicide on Sunday morning by hanging himself in the hallway of his residence. When the family went to call him for breakfast they found his lifeless body dangling from the balustrade of the stairway. He was a highly respected citizen and was in easy circumstances. The rash act was due to melancholy, as the letters he left indicated. He had first tried chloroform and when that failed, went out into the yard and got a piece of clothes line.

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—OF—

LADIES' COATS, MISSES' COATS, CHILDREN'S COATS,

AT OUR COAT ROOM,

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As we expect to occupy our New Building in a few weeks, we will begin the great preparation by a Stock Reduction Sale of COATS.

This Sale Is Now Going On.

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Where else in this part of the Country can you get such an assortment of Fur-Trimmed Reefers to select from as you get here.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

$3.95, $5.00, $6.50, $6.75, $7.00, $7.50, $7.95, $8.00, $8.50, $8.75, $9.10, $12.50, $15, $20, etc., etc.

Russian Blouses.

These popular garments we will sell in Navy Blue at $6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 12.50, 13.95, etc., etc.

They come also in Light colors at $10.95 to $18.50, and $22.50 and are very pretty.

One Lot of $12.50 Bedford Coats for Ladies,

AT $10.00.

For this sale only. They are of a superior quality of cloth and come in Tan and Black and run in all sizes from 32 to 42.

Don't miss seeing the SPLENDID FUR-TRIMMED REEFERS that we are selling at $12.50.

This Stock Must Be Reduced. These Coats Must Be Sold.

To reduce their stock of Coats before they move. Sale now going on. Will move into Our New Room Soon. Must reduce the stock.

PLAIN CLOTH REEFERS.

We will sell them at $2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00. At $5.50, at 5.75, at 6.00, at 6.50, at 6.75, at 7.00 at 7.75, at all intermediate prices to 20.00.

The New and Popular

Triple Cape Newmarkets,

In Navy Blue and Pretty Light Colors at $10, $12.50 and $15.00.

PLUSH COATS.

We will sell Plush Coats at $17.50 and many at prices between that and $29.

Children's Coats.

We will sell Children's Coats at $2.50, $3.00 $3.50, $4.50, $5.00, and all prices between that and $13.50.

An Extra Force of Clerks

Will be employed for this sale. The stock must be reduced.

It Will Be the Greatest Coat Sale

Ever held in this part of the country. These Coats Must Be Sold.

LADIES'

CLOTH - WRAPS.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloth Wraps is well worth seeing—all new and desirable styles. Lot will be sold at $5.00, $6.75, $7.50, $8.00, $10.75, $12.00, $17.00, $18.00 and $22.50.

Misses' Jackets.

There are Coats here to suit everybody.

Misses' Jackets at ..... $ 3.95
" " " 4.50
" " " 5.00
" " " 6.00
" " " 10.00

WILLIAM F. GABLE & CO.,

1402 and 1408 Eleventh Ave., **ALTOONA, PENNA.**

There is also a General Stock Reduction Sale Now Going on at Our Main Store.

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. M. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb5'90. Lilly, Penna.

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92 20ly

FEES & MILLER'S

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where bothering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.

FEES & MILLER.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address

H. A. ENGLEHART,
Aug 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

BALTZELLS'

We take an honest pride in our Linen department, filled to its utmost capacity with the loveliest fabrics Ireland and Germany can produce in the lines of Table Linens and Towelings, while France has contributed its quota of fine linens for personal uses.

We take special pride in calling attention to our splendid line of Table Sets in the most graceful and dainty designs, heavily fringed with fancy drawn work borders, or hemstiched with drawn work borders, from $8 to $16. Another grade sells rapidly at $3, $4.25 and 4.75 a set. These goods are eminently suited for presents and fit to grace the table of a ten-fold millionaire. Another special feature are sets shown in plain white or with colored borders—he table cover 2½ yards long. Napkins to match go with these desirable goods, the complete set of table covers and one dozen of napkins selling at $1.98 Could anyone reasonably expect a cheaper price for such decided values? There is in stock, also, a large line of bleached Damask in handsome patterns at 48c. and upward with napkins to match, half bleached at 17c. and up, all of the best manufacturers. Other styles and grades we will not stop to mention but say a word about our remarkable lot of towels, that certainly lead in beauty and variety and surely in low prices. They begin in pretty designs, all linen, 19x36 at 10c. each, a really 25c. towel.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sep30-2m

Our Cutting Cylinder. **THE TORNADO** Feed and Ensilage CUTTER.

If your dealer don't handle these cutters Write us for catalogue and introductory prices.
W. A. HARRISON & CO., Mf'rs. CANTON, OHIO.
oct14-4m.

Cuts and Spills Cornstalks at one operation. Saves Feed. Cattle eat all up clean. No danger of sore mouth if you use a TORNADO.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm in large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Gen. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY.—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

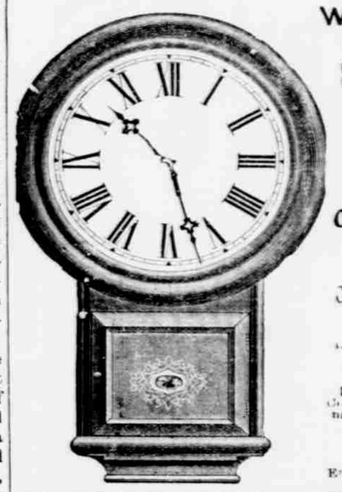
Columbia and Fredonia Watches In Key and Stem Winders.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.



FALL SEASON,

1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had. We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the LOWEST PRICES in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH.

CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

1892.

EBENSBURG .:. FOUNDRY

Will Have For Sale This Year:

Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Mowing Machines, Reapers, Rakes, Sections for all Machines, Hay Forks, Hay Carriers, Threshers, Sled Soles,
Plow Points, Landsides, Plow Handles, Plow Beams, Plow Bolts, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Heating Stoves, Furnaces, Grates of all kinds,
Cellar Windows, Sash Weights, Chimney Tops, Iron Pumps, Bone Dust, Wagons, Road Carts, Rock Boards, Buckets, Seeds,
Phosphate, Cement, Building Paper, Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Tubing, Sugar Kettles, Road Scrapers, Grain Drills with Fertilizer Attachment.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - - PA.
☞Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ebensburg, Pa.
☞Office in Cullonade Row, on Centre street.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Michael Dawson, one of Loretto's old-est citizens died at his home in that place, on Sunday last.

Two deer were shipped from this place on Tuesday. They were shot by Harry Bracken in Blacklick township on Monday.

Thanksgiving brought pretty fair sleighing and notwithstanding the almanacs have Indian Summer billed for its appearance next week, winter appears to have set in in earnest.

Mrs. Matthew Addlesberger, of Summitville died at her home in that place on Tuesday November 22, 1892, aged about 55 years. Funeral at St. Aloysius' cemetery, Summitville to-day (Friday), at 9 o'clock A. M.

Annie, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr John Wetzel, of Carrolltown, died on Monday, November 21st, from diptheria. On account of the disease prevailing the public schools have been closed for a time.

"Cheer up Brother Hasson," is the advice of neighbor the "*Mountaineer*" gives us. When a man laboring under chronic melancholia advises us too cheer up we cannot very well help but do it. Hereafter we will be as cheerful as a little bird.

The county commissioners have entered into a contract with J. A. Shoemaker, of this place, for the construction of a new iron bridge over the Clearfield creek at Dawson's Mills in Allegheny township. The contract price is $2,500.

The latest and prettiest song now being sung on the stage, is entitled "The Indian Summer Time." It is by the popular author, Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The price is 40 cents. Send the author half price, and you will receive a copy.

The barn and grainery of David Kamerer of Canoe township, Indiana county were burned on Monday night the 14th inst. about 9 o'clock. All his live stock was got out of the barn, but his hay, grain etc., were consumed. The loss will reach about $1,500.

W. Jackson Galbraith, of Roaring Springs, Blair county, while hunting on Cacaplon mountain last week, shot a doe and two fawns without moving from the spot where he stood. He first shot the doe, then one fawn, when he reloaded one barrel and shot the other fawn.

The readers of the FREEMAN are invited to attend the great stock reduction sale now going on at Gable & Co.'s store, Altoona. They expect to occupy their new building soon and are selling off a big lot of goods in all departments before they move. We say go, and go soon.

Twenty-four carat gold is all gold; 22 carat has 22 parts of gold, 1 of silver and 1 of copper; 18 carat gold has 18 parts gold and three each of silver and copper; 12 carat gold is half gold and has 5½ parts of silver and 5½ parts of copper. Its specific gravity is 12 and that of pure gold is 19.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of John McConnell, the well known clothier of Altoona, formerly of the firm of McConnell & Saupp, of that city. Mr. McConnell has hosts of friends in Cambria and when visiting the Mountain city they should give him a call.

—The following is from a last week's Youngstown, O., paper: Harry Flemming and Miss Hannah Boyle, of Johnstown, an eloping couple from Pennsylvania, came here Thursday afternoon, procured a license, and were quietly married by Rev. Dr. Jameson, of the Second U. P. church.

A nine year old son of Johathan Reese, of Cambria township, on Tuesday, while cutting wood made a mistroke with the ax, severing the great toe of his left foot entirely off and cutting the next toe so that it was barely left on the foot. Dr. Davison, of this place, attended the injured boy.

Mayor Rose, of Johnstown, was here on Wednesday, armed with a gun and accompanied by two fine looking hunting dogs. He drove over to Loretto in the afternoon where he intended making his headquarters while scouring the woods in Allegheny township in search of pheasants.

One of the items in the great stock reduction sale now going on at Gable & Co.'s will be outing cloth at 5½ cents a yard. Another will be good apron ginghams at 5 cents a yard. And another, Bedford cord dress goods at 50c. a yard. New items every day now until they move into their new building.

Mr. Charles Bender, of Scranton, formerly of Pine Hill, this county, and Miss Cynthia Gilman, of Summerhill, Cambria county, formerly of Berlin, this county, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday, Nov. 15, Rev. J. H. Knepper, of Johnstown, officiating.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Hon. John P. Fenlon, one of the oldest and best known attorneys in the county, spent a couple of days in Hastings this week attending to legal business. A part of his legal business here was in preparation for the commonwealth of the Snyder case, which will probably come up at the December term.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—From a paper printed in Nobles county, Minn., we learn that our old friend, John A. Kennedy, who was a candidate for Register of Deeds in that county on the Democratic ticket pulled through by a handsome majority. We congratulate Mr. K., on his success and the people of Nobles county on having such an excellent official.

After two days of intense suffering Mrs. Peter Bowman, of Saltillo, Huntingdon county, died Friday morning from the effects of poison, given in mistake by a drug clerk at Newton Hamilton. Instead of epsom salts, which Mrs. Bowman called for, she was given acetate of magnesia. She was only 21 years of age, and had been married but three months.

Mrs. Shanefelter, of Carbtree, Westmoreland county, while standing before the fire Sunday morning took a sudden fainting spell and fell forward with her head in the grate. There being no one at home but a small daughter, she could receive no aid in time, and her face was burned almost to a crisp. One of her eyes was burned out and she was otherwise badly burned, so much that it is feared that it may prove fatal.

On Wednesday the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill county, at Pottsville, handed down an opinion sustaining the indictments found by the grand jury against the county commissioners, their clerks and the contractor and architect of Schuylkill county's new court house, in the construction of which nearly $100,000 is said to have been misappropriated. The attorneys for the defendants will probably appeal to the supreme court.

With a chicken in each hand, which he was carrying home for his Thanksgiving dinner, one-half of the body of Charles Quinn, aged 40 years, of No. 1717 American street, Philadelphia, was picked up alongside the rails, while the limbs, terribly mangled, were taken from beneath a locomotive. Quinn was walking along the tracks of the Reading railroad after work on Wednesday evening, and, when within sight of home, a shifting engine backing down caught him unaware.

—Mrs. D. H. Zahm und daughter, Miss Maude, are visiting friends in Pittsburg this week.

—Mr. Frank Krug disposed of about fourty turkeys at his shooting and raffling match in this place on Wednesday.

—The Democracy of Hastings, on Tuesday night, celebrated the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by a grand parade and finished us with an ox roast.

—Engineers are at work running a line extending the line of the railroad at Hastings across the summit to connect with the Walnut Run branch of the road down the Susquehanna.

—A nine year old son of Isaiah Bittner, of Johnstown, had his right hand cut off at the wrist in Ott's plaining mill in that city, on Tuesday. The lad went to the mill to get a bag of shavings and while there struck his hand against a revolving saw with the abuve result.

—When a man comes to your house and offers to sell you a fine pair of spectacles or eye-glasses for $2 or $3, just to introduce his extra quality lenses in your neighborhood, don't purchase them, but give the fellow a pressing invitation to vamose. The spectacles are worthless and so is the man. He is now taking in the rural districts of this part of the state.

—In Gaysport (Hollidaysburg) Saturday, Joseph, aged two years, son of Taylor Corbin, was so terribly burned that he died in two hours. Charles, an infant son, was also badly burned. During the temporary absence of the mother, the children got some newspapers and began playing at the kitchen stove. The paper took fire and communicated to their clothing, with the result stated.

—The Democrats of Carrolltown on Thursday night of last week painted the town red in honor of the Democratic victory at the late election. The houses throughout the town were splendidly illuminated, and after the procession a bonfire illuminated the streets. Several speeches were made, one by General D. H. Hastings, and as the General trains in the other camp, in his speech he ate his share of crow with as good grace as possible.

—Judge McMullen, at Lancaster, on Monday in his charge to the jury referred to an offense against the law to which little attention has heretofore been paid—betting on elections. He instructed the grand inquest to present for indictment all such persons known to them who made wagers on the recent election, as thousands of dollars were won and lost on the presidential contest. The charge created quite a sensation and many bettors are alarmed. They fear that the grand jury may indict them.

—The first of the Columbian half dollars, the souvenir coin of the Columbian Exposition, were struck on Saturday at the Philadelphia mint. Five millions of them will be coined and given in charge of the directors of the exposition, who expect to sell them at an average of not less than $1 each. For the first perfect coin a bid of $10,000 has been accepted. Besides the first the 400th, the 1492nd, the 1892nd and the last of the half dollars will be reserved as they will be eagerly sought after by wealthy coin collectors.

—The fire noticed in Ebensburg on Thursday night of last week and mentioned in the FREEMAN as appearing as a house or barn on fire between Ebensburg and Wilmore, was at Dunlo, in Adams township, and was the lumber piled around the saw mill of Messrs. Kuhn & Goodwin at that place. About 500,000 feet of sawed lumber was burned and it was with difficulty that several houses in the place were saved. The fire was communicated to the lumber yards from some brush heaps that were being burned in close proximity to the mill.

—The case of Brookville borough vs. Richard Arthurs was terminated in the Jeffers on county court recently, and the borough received a verdict of over fifty-six hundred dollars. The question to be decided was whether the individual property-holder should be held liable for damages occurring from defective sidewalks "after the owner had been notified to repair the same." The case arose out of a Mrs. Brosius recovering $5,000 damages from the borough for injuries received, and now the borough recovers off the owner, Mr. Arthurs. An appeal is likely to follow.

An exchange says that if subscribers to newspapers generally knew how important it was to publishers to have each individual subscription paid at the proper time, they would set down in their memorandum book the date when a fresh new year begins and would be as prompt in the payment as a note in bank, in meeting it. It is true that so small a sum as a few dollars is not much in the eyes of ninety-nine in a hundred subscribers, but the aggregate of several hundred amount to considerable, and anyone can estimate and judge what it may be to any publisher engaged in active business.

—Last Saturday morning about 5 o'clock fire was discovered in the building occupied by De Witt Hepburn at Mahaffey, Clearfield county, which was used as a restaurant. Before the flames were under control the store of A. D. Lydick and Abraham Spencer were burned to the ground. The burned district includes all buildings on the left side of the street from Geo. Ferguson's hotel to the river bridge. The loss is about $12,000 against an insurance of $10,000. The Biddle and Helmbold insurance agency of Clearfield carried the bulk of the insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

—The following remedy for diptheria, which is taken from the *Scientific American*, is claimed by that journal to be the best known. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a person make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter and the diphtheria will soon pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has bafiled the skill of physicians.

—The following sentence, imposed upon David Palmer in 1782 for horse-stealing, appears upon the records of Dauphin county: "It is therefore considered by the said court that the said David Palmer shall be taken to-morrow morning to the said whipping-post between the hours of 8 and 10 by the clock, and shall receive 39 lashes to be well laid on his bare back, and then immediately afterward, the said David Palmer shall be placed in the pillory where he shall stand for one hour and have his ears cut off and nailed to the post." The sentence was carried out to the letter and Palmer lived the rest of his natural days without any side ornaments to his head.

—The new assessment law abolished the office of assistant assessor. Nevertheless a number of districts elected persons to that office. This was notably the case in Armstrong county where a number of townships elected assistant assessors. They took the oath of office and performed their duties and in due time demanded of the county commissioners pay for their services. The commissioners refused to "come down" and the assessors appealed to court. Judge Reyburn last week dismissed the appeal and told the officers they must look to the assessor for their pay. As the assessor did not employ them their chances for obtaining recompense is very shady.

—Mr. Peter Simelsberger will dispose of the following personal property at his residence in Cambria township, three miles south of Ebensburg, on Thursday, December 1st: Two dapple grays, matched, seven years old, two three-year-old colts, one two-horse wagon, one spring wagon, one new double sled, one single sled, hay by the ton, straw by the ton, four head of cattle, and orher articles.

—A swindler is traveling over the state, victimizing people by representing himself as a relative, and stating that another relative in a distant state recently died, leaving them various amounts from $2,500 up to $5,000, at the same time saying that he had been sent to hunt them. His latest victims includes Mrs. Louis Sherman, of Latrobe; Louis Shue, of Nineveh, and a family named Richie, from whom he borrowed money to defray necessary expenses in forwarding them thhir shares of the fortune.

Very Rich in Coal.

John Martin, the Portage coal operator, was in the city yesterday, and in speaking of the coal developments in this county he said that Cambria county was destined to become one of the richest bituminous coal fields in this country. The present output, according to the ineications, will be doubled or trebled within a few years.

In his own immediate vicinity extensive operations have been in progress for some years, but much greater activity will be developed within the next twelve months. All the coal lands in the vicinity are being purchased by operators and speculators, new mines are being opened and others are in contemplation.

This same activity is found in every part of the county. In Richland and Adams townships a great deal of coal land has recently been purchased, and most of it by men who intend to open up and operate it. If the new railroad recently projected through that section is built, as it now seems probable, this field will at once become one of remarkable activity.

In the Blacklick region preparations are going forward rapidly in anticipation of extensive developments. One or two new railroads through that section are almost a certainty, and when they are built coal operations will be carried on on an extensive scale.

All through the north the same activity exists. The extensive coal operations at Hastings have been remarkably successful for several years. New developments at Spangler indicate that at this place there exists one of the best bituminous coal fields of the State. At Patton and many other points along the new railroad there will be big coal developments.

Along the Cresson & Coalport road at Ashville, Frugality, Fallen Timber, and other places extensive coal developments have been in successful operation for years, while the works on the mountain at South Fork, Emrenfeld, Gallitzin, and other places are all successful. What is true of these places now, the indications are, will be the condition of many other points within a very few years. In addition to all of these coal works the coal taken out and consumed at Johnstown is no inconsiderable item.

All af the coal works in this county are on a paying basis. This is largely due to the fact that the coal here is of a good quality and finds a ready market. The money value of the coal taken from the bowels of the earth in this county within the past few years runs into the millions of dollars, and many millions of dollars' worth more are stored up, the development of which will make this one of the richest coal fields in the world.—*Johnstown Herald.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, November 23, 1892:

Daniel J. Custer, Richland township, and Lizzie Horner, Adams township.

Rurgoyn G. McDowell and Mary H. Beltzer, Johnstown.

Lewis C. Hetrick, Hastings, and Ida Miller, Susquehanna township.

David A. Moyer, East Conemaugh, and Minnie Lardkin, New Florence.

W. J. McGuire, Johnstown, and Emma J. Knuff, Franklin.

Frank Fleckenstein and Kate Blemmel, Johnstown.

Charles Bader and Emma Gobart, Johnstown.

Epraim Moose, South Fork, and Adessa J. Walter, Summerhill.

Frederick Beller, Portage, and Lettie Ritchey, Blue Knobb, Pa.

A. F. Dishong and H. K. Miller, Morrellville.

Sherman Glass, Munster, and Ellie Little Loretto.

John E. Maloney, Ebensburg, and Frances E. Misel, Carroll township.

John Pugh and Annie Butterbaugh, Gallitzin.

William H. Wilson, Portage, and Maggie O. Fleck, Wilmore.

Harry Rosner and Catharine Hall, Portage.

William Bennett, Bellefonte, Pa., and Annie M. Lamb, Johnstown.

Henry C. Keefer, Jackson township, and Mary E. Fry, Morrellville.

J. T. Richardson and Scrie Penrod, South Fork.

Franklin J. Brawn and Agnes V. Hill, Morrellville.

William Griffith and Lanra A. Gettings, Johnstown.

A New Rule of Court.

A new rule of court was adopted at the recent session of argument court which will affect a number of lawyers residing in other counties. In accordance with the rule an attorney not residing in Somerset county in order to contract a case or transact business before the several courts of this county, must have associated with him in the case some member of the bar residing in this county. This does not prevent foreign lawyers from practicing in the Somerset courts, but only provides for a resident counsel in every case upon whom rules and notices may be served. This will relieve our local practicioners from a great source of annoyance and embarrassment in the matter of serving legal notices and rules in many cases in which, heretofore, the only counsel on the opposite side has resided in a distant county—*Somerset Democrat.*

Leaf By Leaf.

The dropping of the leaves is not always caused by the ending of summer, or the advent of the fall season, but indeed by many causes. So with the health and life of the numan being. One by one they are carried to an early grave. You take a cold and say, "Oh, well it is nothing but a cold," and so it is, but if not checked in time and neglected, it leads to consumption and other diseases. Prevent it, stop it, by using a purerye whiskey. Ministers, physicians and hospital superintendents agree in recommending as a perfect stimulant, Klein's Silver Age or Duquesne Ryes. The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.25 per full quart Sold by Ludwig & Son Johnstown Pa.

Winter Excursions.

The Pennsylvania railroad Company has placed on sale at all its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all the prominent winter resorts. This territory includes the resorts of New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Tennessee, Florida and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates, and the return coupons are valid until May 30, 1893.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

The Institute Lecture Course.

On next Monday evening Mr. Leven Irving Handy will lecture in the Court House on "Patrick Henry: Orator and Statesman." Here are a few testimonials:

I consider Mr. Handy's lecture on "Patrick Henry" the finest lecture in the sphere of historical biography I have ever heard. He has evidently made a loving study of Virginia's most gifted orator, and by his own eloquence on the platform is able to enlist the sympathies of the audience in his own admiration of Henry's character, genius and services.—*Dr. J. D. Moffat, President Washington and Jefferson College.*

The lecture was one of the most delightfully entertaining to which I have ever listened, and it was full of information. The manner of the lecture is both agreeable and forcible. I want to hear him again, and would be glad to have every teacher in our state hear him.—*Hon. D. J. Waller, Jr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.*

The lecture, delivered with all the force for which Mr. Handy is noted, abounded in happy descriptions, forcible illustrations and original views of the life and work of Patrick Henry.—*Wilmington Every Evening.*

It was indeed a fine lecture. Mr. Handy is an eloquent, brilliant speaker, with a sparkle of humor in his discourse that is most pleasant. He is a man who must be heard to be fully appreciated. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many turned away for lack of room.—*Canton (Ohio) Evening Repository.*

The speaker was thoroughly in love with his subject, and for about an hour and a half held his audience spellbound by his pathos and eloquence. Should Prof. Handy ever lecture in Media again, it will be difficult to get a hall large enough to hold the audience that will assemble.—*Media (Pa.) American.*

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings Prof. J. B. De Motte, of Du Paw University, Greencastle, Indiana, will lecture on "Electricity—Its Nature and Possibilities," and "Old Ocean, Our Slave and Master," the former subject on Wednesday evening, and the latter on Thursday evening.

There is no use talking about Prof. De Motte is the most scientific and highly entertaining lecturer on the platform of today in America. The information that one will gain from his lectures is worth anybody's travel of five hundred miles.—*Henry W. Grady, editorially, in Atlanta Constitution.*

His lecture was learned and thoughtful and set forth the most recent discoveries in the scientific world, touching his subject.—*Greensburg (Pa.) Evening Press.*

A finer subject for a lecture would be difficult to choose, and a better handled subject was never presented.—*Springfield (O.) Daily Gazette.*

Railroads on Paper.

A special from Indiana, Pa., reads as follows: The people of Homer City, in this county, are puzzling over a newly developed "railroad mystery." Last Saturday a gang of fifty railroad laborers began work at that point. This morning the gang was reinforced very largely. The men are at work under the direction of Civil Engineers Mitchla and Kreps, of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad. What they are sent there to do is not known and for some reason difficult to guess. Neither the engineers nor the workmen are telling anything. The people hope that Indiana county is to have another railroad. Twenty years ago the Pennsylvania company surveyed a line from Homer City to Cherrytree, in this county, known as the Homer City and Susquehanna railroad, and a portion of the road-bed at the Homer City end was graded. Here it is that the men are now at work. It is believed that the move is made to shut off the Beech Creek road. The Beech Creek folks surveyed a line to Cherrytree some time ago, and the Pennsylvania company immediately ran a survey line to the same point, intending, it was then thought, to anticipate the Beech Creek if the latter tried to get down to Homer City. The right of way stipulations provided that ground must be broken and rails laid before a year passed. The year is now almost up, and the Pennsy is evidently at work trying to prevent the lapse of any priveleges gained. A junction of the Cherrytree and Indiana branches may be contemplated. This would add twenty miles to the railroad system in this county and give some important connections.

Crumbs of Comfort.

We notice that Editor Hasson, of the FREEMAN, is one of the numerous applicants for the position of postmaster at Ebensburg, under the new administration. Mr. Hasson's claims as the editor of a Democratic paper and an earnest worker for the party's success were recognized once before, and we trust they will be again. If anyone deserves a stray plum when there are any on the Democratic tree, it is the editor who runs his paper in the interest of his party, forgetful of his own interest and subject to the gibes, sneers and opposition of the enemy. We have had a good deal of experience in this line in Hastings, and like Editor Hasson, we are after the postoffice, with a determination to get there if it can be done by fair means.—*Hastings Tribune.*

We observe that James G. Hasson, editor of the Ebensburg FREEMAN, is a candidate for the position of postmaster at Ebensburg, under the Cleveland administration. To "the victors belongs the spoils" and there is no man in Cambria county better entitled to recognition at the hands of the incoming administration than Editor Hasson, and we trust he may outrun all his competitors.—*Indiana Messenger.*

The Ebensburg FREEMAN intimates that it would take less room in the paper to print the names of Ebensburg Democrats who are not applicants for the postmastership in that place than those who are. The editor is an applicant himself, and gives us reasons why he should be Grover's choice. There are less deserving people in the Democratic party in Cambria county than Gibbs Hasson.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Institute Rates.

Rates to school children for lecture course: For season ticket, not reserved, 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

Splendid music every evening by De Cillo's Italian Band of Altoona. They are excellent musicians.

Reserved seat tickets now at James'.

—Gable & Co. will occupy their new building in a couple of weeks with a new, full line in every department.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial at a term of court, beginning the second Monday of December, 1892:

Holtzinger	vs. McKlip & Co.
McConigle	vs. Piper & Co.
Gardner	vs. Stevens.
Fulmer	vs. Horner.
Notley & starter	vs. McMullen et al.
Hill & Aubry	vs. Morgan Adair.
Merrine	vs. Bear Ridge Coal & Coke Co.
Wolf	vs. Ott.
Thomas	vs. Stitch.
Peter Ott & Sons	vs. Wolf.
Scanlan	vs. Kaer & Grossan.
Same	vs. Same.
Haneoff	vs. Burke et al.
Sagerson	vs. Griffith.
Friday	vs. Dull.
Rend-n assignee	vs. Pryor.
H c s assignee	vs. Plunket.
Jones	vs. Mulvehill.

JAS. C. DARBY, Prothonotary.

Nov. 11, 1892.

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First and final account of W. A. B. Little, assignee of Michael Hoffman.

First and final of J. G. West, assignee of Wm. H. Miller.

J. C. DARBY, Prothonotary.

Nov. 11 1892.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOEICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Dever, late of the township of Munster, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELLEN DEVER,

Administratrix of Cornelius Dever, deceased.

Nov. 18, 18, 1892.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

aug19.ly.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lily borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached: Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor. THEODORE SELL.

Lily, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

FOR RENT.—The saw mill, planing mill and furniture manufacturing establishment of the undersigned, with good engine, tools, etc., is offered for rent. Possession given immediately. Address or apply to WILLIAM COLE,

oct21-3t. Ebensburg, Pa.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in November, $1,000 00 THOS. DAVIS,

LESTER LAEMER, Secretary. President.

A CAR LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dutton & Son's.

B. & B.

OF INTEREST TO YOU!

Every WOMAN is interested in

DRY GOODS

and of course will be doubly interested in in knowing when, where and how to get the most for the least outlay of

MONEY.

Wath our card in this paper every week. Every item we mention is unusually Good Value—Something out of the ordinary.

SPECIAL SALE NOW OF

DRESS WOOLENS

AT

FIFTY CENTS

A yard—More than *100 Styles* of Cheviots, Cheviots, Chevrons, Checks, Plaids, Plaids, Smooth-Surfaced Cloths, etc.—42 to 50 inches wide, at

FIFTY CENTS,

New, Stylish and Serviceable and more for the money than was ever before offered for

FIFTY CENTS.

Write for SAMPLES before buying DRY GOODS of any kind.

This advertisement is to SAVE YOU MONEY and bring us business.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the business towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the premises in the village of St. Augustine, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1882,

at two o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of St. Augustine, in the township of Clearfield, in Cambria county Pennsylvania, bound on the east by lot of John Nagle; on the north by land of Andrew Carr; on the west by an alley, and on the south by public highway or Main street in said village of St. Augustine, having thereon erected

A Frame House,

STABLE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one third in six months, and one third in twelve months from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

E. R. DUNEGAN,

Administrator of William K. Powell, deceased.

November 19, 1892-3t.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from	50c. up.
Team Bridles, from	$1 50 up.
Lap Dusters, from	60c. up.
Machine-made Harness, from	$8 00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from	$16.00 up.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.

apr12'87

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Administratrix of Cornelius Dever, deceased.

Nov. 18, 18, 1892.

A WASTE OF TIME.

To look elsewhere for cloaks is simply wasting time, as you can buy them cheaper of us than at any other house in the county. Our assortment is the best and we can please you in every particular.

OUR PRICES DO THE BUSINESS!

Navy Blue Cloth Reefers, worth $5.50, at	$3.98.
Cloth and Cheviot, fur trimmed, worth $8.50, at	6.12.
Black and Blue Cloth Reefers, Astrakan, fur trimmings, worth $11.50, at	8.50.
Lace Pleat Coats, worth $12.00, at	8.98.
Misses' all wool Reefers in three light shades, velvet collars, worth $7.98, at	5.98.
Children's Gretchen Coats, with long capes, all leading shades, worth $5.98, at	4.90.
We still have over two hundred ladies' Newmarket Coats, all in heavy cloth, Beaver and Cheviots, worth $8, $10, $12, $14 and $16, at	2.50.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LOW PRICES,

YOU WANT TO SEE OUR CLOTHING!

Men's black Beaver Overcoats, worth 13.00, at	$ 9.98.
Men's blue Kersey Coats, Satine, fancy, worth 16.50, at	12.50.
Storm Coats, with good heavy lining, worth 8.50, at	5.90.
Boys' heavy double-breasted wool Suits, worth 9.48, at	7.12.

WE GIVE GREAT - BARGAINS!

"IN"

Men's, Boys', Children's and Ladies' Gum Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, etc.

SIMON & CO.,

Leaders of Low Prices,

CALLITZIN, PA.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

CAUTION. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $5 to $7.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,

Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

ma27.3m

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the **First Monday of December, A. D 1892,** by R. R. Teale, H. W. Peacock, C. J. Young, W. R. Teller and H. J. Stewart under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D 1874, and its several supplements, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE PATTON COAL COMPANY," the character and object of which is the mining, quarrying, excavating boring for and otherwise producing coal that may in the prosecution of its business be found in, upon or under any lands leased or otherwise acquired by said corporation, the manufacture of coke, the transportation of said coal to market and sale the out, in crude and manufactured form, and such an extent as may from time to time be necessary or convenient for the purposes, with the power of building, acquiring and disposing of real estate, by lease or otherwise, and of constructing and disposing of dwellings and all kinds of building erections, machinery and appliances, and of acquiring, possessing and enjoying all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities conferred by said Act of the 29th day of April, A. D 1874, and the several supplements thereto, upon corporations mentioned in the eighteenth clause of said Act.

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21-4t. Solicitor.

ST. CHARLES

HOTEL!

CHAS. S GILL, Prop.

RATES: $2.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached.

Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

oct8-2m.

M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

--AT--

J. D. LUCAS & CO.'S.

Bargains In All SUMMER GOODS!

Fall and Winter Goods Will Soon Be Here

And We MUST Have The Room!

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA

TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S,

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price. Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,

ALTOONA, PENNA.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administ

COUNTING THE STARS.

Wonders Revealed by the Aid of the Camera.

Photographic Methods Have Largely Assisted in the Development of Astronomical Research.

Recent tidings from the Cape of Good Hope seem to confirm in a rather remarkable way the fact of the general richness of the southern skies in stars. The evidence now before us is provided in a photograph which has been taken by Dr. David Gill, the illustrious astronomer, at the cape. A highly sensitive plate was exposed to the sky, the light of the stars being concentrated by the aid of a powerful telescope specially constructed for the purpose of taking photographs in the celestial spaces. Only a small part of the sky can be represented in one picture, and about ten thousand plates would be required to produce a picture of the whole sky.

The longer the exposure the greater is the number of the stars which are described on the plate after it has been developed. Bright stars may record their impression by an exposure of a second or two, but when the faint stars are to be depicted, exposure of an hour or of several hours is demanded. At the Cape of Good Hope, as at other places, many photographs have been taken in pursuance of a general survey of the heavens, but the picture to which we are now specially referring received an exceptionally long exposure, and possesses, accordingly, an exceptionally large number of stars.

From an examination of this photograph, writes Sir Robert Ball in London Graphic, it has been possible to count the number of stars it contains, or, rather, to estimate their number, for it would have been rather a tedious piece of work actually to reckon the tens of thousands of stars which the plate showed. It was then an easy matter to calculate what the number of stars in the whole heavens would be, supposing that the plate contained what might be regarded as a fair sample of the sky. The result of this computation is indeed an astonishing one. If the sky were generally as rich as the part on the plate in question, it appears that the number of stars in the heavens cannot be less than three hundred millions.

Of course it may well be that the sky on the part represented may be more copiously jeweled with stars than many other regions. On the other hand, it cannot be supposed that the stars actually shown on the plate, numerous as they certainly were, adequately exhibited all the contents of the sky in the region examined. There must have been hundreds of thousands of stars too faint to record their images even with the protracted exposure which the plate received. It therefore seems not at all unlikely that the stars in the heavens may amount to the gigantic total just stated.

Truly the photographic method is developing amazingly our conception of the richness of the universe. The unaided eye shows about six thousand stars, and, according to the figures now given, it would seem that for every one star visible to the unaided eye, there must be about fifty thousand stars bright enough to have their photographs taken.

A TRAVELING SHOE.

It Is Passing Around the Globe Footless on a Mysterious Errand.

An old, badly worn shoe passed through Madison, Wis., in the United States mail the other day. An old shoe with half of the sole worn off and holes in the uppers, is a rather unusual to find in the mail, but this had traveled thousands of miles, and not one cent of postage had been paid on it. There are about two hundred tags tied to the holes for the lacings, and something like one hundred and fifty of them have the stamps of different post offices, together with inscriptions by different postal clerks.

The shoe went to Madison from Minneapolis, to Minneapolis from St. Paul to St. Paul from Seattle, to Seattle from Portland, to Portland from San Francisco, to San Francisco from Honolulu, to Honolulu from San Francisco. It is hard to trace its course before that but it has the stamp of any number of post offices on it, among them being those at Oakland, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and any number of cities in the east and some in the south.

Where it has gone from Madison is not positively known. The shoe was started from Boston by one of the postal clerks there—the first tag shows that—and there is a request that it be returned there. At St. Paul it was inscribed: "Too small for a big city. Pass it on to the village." Then it was sent to Minneapolis.

A Wonderful Clock.

The most marvelous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for four thousand dollars. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne and Greenwich. Every evening at eight a young man invites the company to vespers in the electrically illuminated chapel where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air entitled: "Phœbus Awakes." On the night of the full moon they play another German air entitled: "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

Turks at the Fair.

Those who have been charged with the preparation of the Turkish exhibit are making very extensive preparations to have it of superior merit and interest. They will charter a large ship to transport the exhibit. They will bring over four hundred native Turks arrayed in their national costumes. They will reproduce at Chicago a street in Constantinople with all its peculiar crookedness and narrowness and its interesting bazars and restaurants. The bazars will be filled with salable articles of Turkish manufacture. The expedition to Chicago will start from Constantinople and will call at all Turkish ports for reinforcements and articles to be placed on exhibition. Adrianopolis and Philippolis have caught the fever and will do quite as much as the capital to make the Turkish exhibit a success. The exhibit will include a reproduction in miniature of the mosque of St. Sophia. This has never been reproduced in any Christian country and for its reproduction at Chicago special permission of the sultan had to be obtained.

Strange Labor System.

In Manipur, where there recently was some trouble, there exists a peculiar native labor system, not found elsewhere in India, based on the theory that every man between the ages of seventeen and sixty is bound to place his services at the disposal of the state for a certain number of days every year. The citizens may give the actual time to such public works as may be designated, or they may commute this by a money payment based on the actual value of their time.

An open letter to women. No. 1.

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

All druggists sell it, or send by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, Mass. Lynn Pills, 25c.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1887.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with **scurvy.** Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our time juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen known brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Mooroo, Beaufond, S. Africa, March, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those **sores** for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my **sores** disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BOREL,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Stop that Chronic Cough Now!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

Genuine are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. Vegetable Sicilian

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE **WHISKERS**

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ARTISTIC

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LENGTH OF THE MILE.

No Less Than Twelve Different Kinds of Miles In European Countries.

A correspondent asks how many different kinds of miles there are, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It is no wonder that there is some uncertainty about the length of a mile. English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet, and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,085, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; then there is the Scotch mile of 5,928 feet, and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet—four various miles, every one of which is still in use.

Then almost every country has its own standard mile. The Romans had their mille passum, 1,000 paces, which must have been about 5,000 feet in length, unless we ascribe to Cæsar's legionaries great stepping capacity. The German mile of to-day is 24,318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile. The Dutch, the Danes, and the Prussians enjoy a mile that is 19,440 feet long, three and a half times the length of ours, and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five miles, for their mile is 9,153 yards long, while ours is only 1,760 yards. The Italian miles is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, while the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 150 yards longer. The Swedish mile is 7,341 yards long, and the Vienna post mile is 8,226 yards in length.

So here is a list of twelve different miles, and besides this there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a millia that is one and a quarter times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan miglio is about the same length; the Japanese ri or mile is two and one-half times ours; the Russian verst is five-eighths as long as our mile; while the Persian standard is a fersakh, four and one-half miles long, which is said to be equal to the parasang so familiar to the readers of Xenophon's "Anabasis."

The league that is familiar to readers of French and Spanish books varies just as does the mile. In Brazil it is 3 4-5 miles long, in France it was three miles, in Spain it was 3½ miles, and once on a time in England it was 2½ miles long. The only measure that is about the same in every country is the meter, and even that varies slightly, for in France it is 39.370-432 inches in length, while in this country it is 39.37-039 inches—a difference to be mentioned, but not to be considered in practice.

SOUDANESE SOLDIERS.

It Takes a Bold Commander to Restrain Their Impetuosity.

The Soudanese troops are vastly interesting, says the Contemporary Review. The jet-black creatures, resembling amiable gorillas in face, of all heights and only one thickness, narrow-hipped, thin-chested, with no backs to their heads and no calves to their legs, are liked and trusted by their officers to a remarkable extent. There is little of the red Indian in them; they would not fire into a sand hill or stand still to be cut down. The dervish is their oppressor and natural enemy, and they only desire the opportunity to "get at him" at as close quarters as possible. They are children in their love of decoration and their whims and their devotion to their officers. They are savage in their dislike of discipline and their passionate impatience of restraint on the battlefield. For this reason—to keep them back—they have more Englishofficers to a battalion than Egyptian troops. They detest drill and blank cartridge. They are enthusiastic over every manner of approaching fight.

I was told a delightful story of one recent action in which they took a prominent part. The enemy was under cover not far off, but the firing line of blacks were blazing away at him as fast as they could open and close up their rifles. In vain their officers tried to stop them. The waste of ammunition threatened to become extremely serious, and their commanding officer, a Scot bman, who had seen many fights with them, losing his temper, rode up and down behind the line cursing them with every abusive epithet in a fairly elaborate vocabulary of Arabic invectives. But entirely without effect. At last one of them happened to turn, and discovered the beloved boy in evidently a very excited state of mind. He at once rose, ran back to him, and, getting him reassuringly on the head he said: "Don't be frightened, boy; it's all right. We're here; we'll take care of you." The Scotch boy, however, was equal to the occasion. He rode on the arch the line and waited his horse up and down in front of the rifles. "Now," he said, "if you must fire like a man!" After this it is not surprising to read in dispatches that this officer has twice recently had his horse shot under him.

A Lofty Lake.

Much interest has been created among geologists in the case of the inland mountain known as Jebel Nafus, about twenty-five thousand feet high, and situated near Bona, Algeria, but which is found to be rapidly decreasing in height, a considerable cavity having already formed around its entire base, the whole mass of the gigantic peak evidently sinking into the earth's crust. Singularly enough, evidence is said to exist almost within the very limits of Bona, showing that a similar phenomenon had taken place there probably centuries before. According to this evidence Lake Fezarra, a body of some thousands of acres in extent, lying between the mountains and the city, did not exist in the time of the Roman empire, and recent investigations are thought to have settled the fact that it now covers what was once a large fortified city. When strong southwest winds blow for days in succession strong indications of this are visible far out in the lake.

GATHERED IN LONDON.

THERE are 7,320 hansoms and 3,809 four-wheel cabs in the metropolitan district of London.

LONDON has over one thousand houses which are thought to be haunted. Most of them are tenantless.

IT is said that the shortest street in the world is Mansion street, in London, which extends for a distance of only a few yards.

AN eel that is ordinary in all respects except that it has a skin of a "beautiful golden color" has been added to the collection in the London zoological garden.

THE South Kensington museum, London, recently paid £9 ($40) a yard for some lace manufactured in the south of Ireland. It is said that this is the highest price on record and that the lace is of the most exquisite workmanship.

The Trimming of Sorrow.

Miss Mary E. Burt, who has recently returned to Chicago from Greece, says that the common school children of Athens are taught ancient and modern Greek, French, and sometimes English. Unlike American children, they have no "school readers," but as soon as they are able to read they are put at once into the classics of their own literature, so that before they have reached years of maturity they are familiar with Homer, Xenophon, Herodotus, Plutarch and the dramatists. They do not recite nursery rhymes, but instead learn the best myths of Hellenic literature.

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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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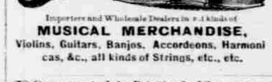

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RECEIVED MILLIONS OF STAMPS.

Curious Result of a Wild Story Once Circulated About an Englishwoman.

The recent death of Miss Penelope Every, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Every, of Eggington hall, Derby, England, at the age of eighty-four recalls one of the oddest mistakes that the press has ever been the means of circulating. About 1850 a paragraph went the rounds to the effect that a wealthy and eccentric individual had announced his determination to send his daughter to a nunnery unless she could collect in a given time an almost impossible number of canceled postage stamps. It happened that Miss Every was applied to by a friend who had interested herself in the case, and, by some misunderstanding, a second paragraph was published associating Miss Every's name with the task of receiving collections of stamps toward the ransom. Immediately, Eggington hall was inundated with English and foreign stamps, to the number of upwards of two and a half millions. The annoyance caused by this queer invasion became so great that the Everys had to forward a notice to the Times intimating the groundless nature of the prevailing impression, and earnestly requesting that no further supplies might be dispatched.

To perpetuate the event Miss Every executed a clever picture representing the vast assemblage of packets, netted wrappers, parcels, bags, boxes, cases, hampers and other receptacles used in the conveyance of the stamps, and of this curious sketch an engraving appeared in the Illustrated London News of the period. The letters which accompanied many of the consignments were bound up and formed a portly volume, which may probably be seen in the family library.

Miss Every spent the early part of her life at Eggington hall, the happy and constant companion of her father, but after his death, in 1854, she went to reside at Millington. There she was foremost in all local charitable movements, and was always to be found in the homes of the sick and sorrowing, and for children above all Miss Every most delighted to work.—Chicago Tribune.

SPEEDING A BORE.

President Lincoln and His Persistent and Troublesome Caller.

Patent medicine is for the most part worthless stuff. Now and then, however, a bottle of it may be of real service in the hands of some man who knows how to use it.

In 1864 President Lincoln was greatly bothered by the well-meant but ill-advised efforts of certain good northern men to bring about a termination of the war. An old gentleman from Massachusetts, very bland and entirely bald, was especially persistent and troublesome.

Again and again he appeared before the president, and was got rid of by one and another ingenious expedient. One day, when this angel of mercy had been boring Mr. Lincoln for half an hour, to the interruption of important business, the president suddenly rose, went to a closet, and took out a large bottle.

"Did you ever try this remedy for baldness?" he asked, holding up the bottle before his astonished visitor.

No; the man was obliged to confess that he never had tried it.

Mr. Lincoln called a servant, had the bottle wrapped up, and handed it to the bald philanthropist.

"There," said he, "go and rub some of that on your head. Persevere. They say it will make the hair grow. Come back in about three months and report."

And, almost before he knew it, the good man was outside of the door with the package under his arm.—Youth's Companion.

Superstitious Pearl Hunters.

The pearl hunters of Borneo and adjacent islands have a peculiar superstition. When engaged in opening shells in search of pearls they take every ninth find, whether large or small, and place it in a bottle, which is kept tightly corked with a dead man's finger. The pearls thus kept are known as seed or breeding pearls, the natives of the island firmly believing they will reproduce their kind. For every pearl put into the phial two grains of rice are added for the pearls to feed upon. Some whites in Borneo believe as firmly in the superstition as do the natives, and almost every hut along the coast has its "dead finger" bottle, with from nine to fifty seed pearls and twice their number of rice grains carefully and evenly stowed away among them. Nearly all the burial places along the coast have been desecrated by "pearl breeders" in search of corks for their bottles.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Simple Fare.

"They don't raise boys as they used to," said Tom Caloway, deputy sheriff of Jersey county, Illinois. "When I was a boy we were fortunate indeed if we got two months' schoolin' during the winter. And then we had to work pretty hard and go barefooted most of the time; but nevertheless I believe we enjoyed ourselves as much as boys of the present generation. I remember I used to attend a country school, and it was the custom for the boys to stay all night at one another's home. I had some cousins I used to bunk with occasionally, and it would surprise the boys of to-day to see the meals we had. At both supper and breakfast my aunt would heat a kettleful of milk and stir corn bread in it until it was rather thick, and then she would set the pot in the corner of the room on the floor, and we boys would go at it 'all hands round,' each eating out of the pot with a tin spoon. At that kind of a meal I am afraid our boys would turn away in disgust."

IN SMALL PACKAGES.

GERMANY is par excellence the toy-producing country. There is a toy factory in Silesia which has been going on for fifty years.

THE condor soars higher than any other bird, spending nine-tenths of its time floating in the rarified atmosphere at a distance of three miles above sea level.

IN London a rat cleverly opened a blackbird's cage, presumably to feast on the birdseed. The bird flew away and the door closed. This time the rat was unable to open it.

AN immense glacial field is said to have been found in central Idaho which will probably cover an area nearly as large, though not as thick, as the great glacial field of the Alps.

A FEATURE of a picnic at Farmington, Me., was the reading of one of Edwin Arnold's poems, whereat a local newspaper is much elated and declares that Farmington is "one of the few spots on God's earth where a picnic is not invariably associated with beer."

Peaceful Arbitration.

The best known of the peaceable settlements of international controversies was that between the United States and Great Britain, in 1872, on account of the "Alabama claims," which matter was referred to five arbitrators named by the United States, England, the Swiss republic, the king of Italy and the emperor of Brazil, respectively. In a dispute between England and France in 1843 the king of Prussia acted as arbitrator. A controversy between the United States and Portugal in 1850 was referred to Louis Napoleon, who was at that time president of France.

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INGENIOUS FOREIGNERS.

A CLOCK that can talk has been invented by a watchmaker in Geneva, Switzerland.

BY an ingenious apparatus lately invented it has been shown that in Glasgow on a wet morning there are 7,500,000 dust particles in a cubic inch of air.

IN the Boulevard St. Germain, in Paris, you can drop a small sou into a slot in a circular column, push a button and catch eight quarts of hot water in a pail.

A PROCESS for making artificial precious stones out of crystallized alumina has been discovered in China. Some years ago a Paris artificer successfully produced imitation rubies.

THE latest form of steamship propeller is an English invention. It is designed so that when in motion there is no weight of water on the blades, so the rise and fall of the propeller due to the pitching of the vessel.

AN ingenious Frenchman has invented a contrivance for removing the hair by machinery. It is said that it operates with as great precision as Dr. Gunning's, and does not remove so much of the man with the hair.

A FRENCH inventor, M. Mesdrau, has invented a machine for the proper boiling of eggs. M. Mesdrau claims his invention is nothing short of a revelation both from the hygienic and the gastronomic point of view. The invention has been patented in England as well as in France.

A SPATTERING OF SCIENCE.

A HUNDRED years ago William Moodoch "illuminated his home with gas made in an iron kettle, and burned at the end of an open iron tube."

IN speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Professor Deleur says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

BLANDITE is the title given to the new material made of Trinidad asphalt and waste rubber. It resists the heat of high pressure steam and lasts well in the presence of oil and grease.

DR. JULES ROCHARD, in a paper read before the French academy of medicine, says that prussic acid is among the active principles that pass into the smoke of a cigar undergoing combustion.

CRYSTALLIZED nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 367 degrees below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid snow-like crystals are formed.

PERSONAL POINTS.

WOODBRIDGE CLIFFORD, postmaster at Edgecomb, Me., holds the second oldest postmaster's commission in the United States, dated 1836.

IF the Woman's Christian Friendly society of Milwaukee will agree to maintain a working-girls' boarding house, Miss Elizabeth Plankinton, of that city, will build one and furnish it.

LOTTA, the actress, owns a beautiful home at Lake Hopatcong, also the Park theater, in Boston, several large apartment houses in New York, real estate in several large cities and a comfortable fortune invested in stocks, bonds and mortgages.

GOV. PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, while rambling in the suburbs of Philadelphia ventured to sit on a rustic bench beneath a tree on private grounds, whereupon a child informed him that he was trespassing on her father's property and politely escorted him off the domain.

A LITTLE MISCELLANY.

ARTESIAN wells spouted in Thebes 2,000 years before the Christian era.

OUT of the total 75,054 paupers in almshouses in the United States in the last year, 91.15 per cent. were white and but 8.85 per cent. were colored.

AN old soldier in Kansas recently received from the government three suits which had been due him without his knowledge for more than thirty years.

FOUR citizens of Winnipeg have left that city for a carriage drive to Jacksonville, Fla., 2,500 miles. After spending the winter in Florida they will return by way of the world's fair.

BLACK glass was once used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone, both convex and concave, among the natives of South America.

The Land and Water of the Globe.

John Murray, a member of the Challenger expedition, and one of the highest living authorities on oceanography, estimates the area of the dry land of the globe at 55,000,000 square miles and the area of the ocean 157,200,000 square miles. He estimates the volume of the dry land above the level of the sea at 23,000,000 cubic miles, and the volume of the waters of the ocean at 323,000,000 cubic miles. He fixes the mean height of the land above the sea at 2,250 feet, and the mean depth of the whole ocean at 12,480 feet. Of course, these results are only approximate, but they help to render our ideas of these matters more definite. Mr. Murray also estimates that the rivers of the world carry into the ocean every year 2½ cubic miles of sediment. To this must be added the matter carried to the sea in solution, which is estimated at 1,187 miles of matter. Together, then, the amount of matter carried through the land each year is 3.7 cubic miles. It would